

invagination comparable to the invagination of the hood of the *Escharina* and *Cellularina*. This is due, no doubt, to the very great reduction of this organ in the larva of the *Ctenostomata*—a reduction which continues during the first stage of the metamorphosis, so that at the moment when the circlet has penetrated into the interior we can scarcely indicate the position of the hood, which seems to have entirely disappeared.

Notwithstanding this, it has often seemed to me that, towards the superior posterior part of the mass of the circlet, at the place corresponding to the hood, there could be seen a cellular mass which I should be tempted to regard as proceeding from the cells which formed the central organ of the hood. This cellular mass seemed to me to form the essential part of the future rudiment of the polypide; nevertheless I have sometimes met with a second, smaller rudiment, forming, so to speak, a pendant to the former one, and situated at the inferior and anterior part of the aggregation of cells of the circlet. Perhaps we have here two parts comparable to the two rudiments described in the larvæ of *Escharina*. This part of my researches is still incomplete.

[To be continued.]

---

XXVI.—*Notice of a second Species of Tripriion.*

By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S.

HR. FORRER, who has just returned from a collecting expedition in Central America, has brought with him three living specimens of a *Tripriion*, which he found near Presidio, in Mexico, and which evidently belong to a species different from, and larger than, *T. petasatus*.

This species may be called *Tripriion spatulatus*, having a longer and broader snout than *T. petasatus*; the bony ridges, especially the supraorbital and supratympanic ridges, and the canthus rostralis project in a much less degree; and the interorbital space is much less concave. The coloration is a uniform light olive, without any spots, changing in intensity of shade only; the upperside of the head is sometimes of a yellowish-bronze colour.

Other distinguishing characters may be found when the specimens are dead and more accessible to examination. At present, I may add only that the pupil is transversely oval when expanded, and subquadrangular when more contracted, but never vertical. It can be shut entirely.